THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1260] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

William Jones,
OF PHILADELPHIA, AND
Neil McCoull,
OF RICHMOND,

BEING appointed to settle the business of ROSS & FORD, the collection of debts devolves on NEIL McCOULL, who requests those indebted to come forward and give assurances when payment may be expected—as it is his duty to commence suits immediately against those who do not.

WILLIAM JONES.
NEIL McCOULL.

Richmond, October 17, 1804. 3w.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN
Clara Horton, Plaintiff,
AND
Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN
James Robinson, Plaintiff,
AND
Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullet not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 29th day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN
William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plf.*
AND
Moses Austin & Company, *Dfts.*

THE defendants, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the court this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated.

Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. law12w*

Westham Iron Foundery,
NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; fat and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, of a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wam.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 eawtf

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I HAVE seen a publication in your paper of the 29th of September last, subscribed by Charles Mills, in which my name is very maliciously and slanderously used. I had previous to that date informed Charles Mills, that he was unworthy of my notice; and yet it may be proper to convince the public, that he is unworthy of their attention.

Some time in the past summer, Thomas Logwood was arrested in Richmond for having forged and counterfeited Bank Notes. The Executive were informed, that the plates, machine, and other things used in the forgery, and sundry Notes already struck off, were to be found in his house in Buckingham county. To answer Logwood's conviction, the Executive sent Thomas Underwood, esq. express, to search for and seize the articles above named. Logwood's safety depended very much upon the removing and concealing those articles before the express from the Executive arrived. For this purpose Logwood employed Charles Mills, sometimes called Doctor Mills, as his secret messenger. How much better choice of an officer the Executive made than Logwood did of a messenger, is well known by the event, and the conviction and punishment of Logwood. Thomas Underwood, on his way to Logwood's house, caused me to be summoned to aid in the search which he was about to make. In the execution of this business, a certain Henry Flood conducted himself in such a manner, as to attract the notice of myself and the officer. His conduct was spoken of.—He was offended, and made publication in hand-bills, in which he charged Thomas Underwood and myself with having told falsehoods. To justify my own conduct, I made a publication in hand-bills also, stating what I had said of Henry Flood, and proving all I stated by the certificates and affidavits of John Pittman, Wm. M. Allen and Thomas Underwood. In the publication I made, it was necessary, to a fair understanding of H. Flood's conduct, to state the agency of Charles Mills, who was then understood to be, & since acknowledged, & also proven to have been, a messenger from Logwood. Mills pretended to be offended at the use made of his name, and in a manner calculated to offend me, said I had not stated the truth—whereupon I told him he was adding a lie to his other offence. Some time late in the same day, after he had caused the people in the court-yard to expect it, I received a message from him, handed by James Watt, complaining of the things above stated, and demanding, as I held myself to be a gentleman, that I would give him the satisfaction to be named by James Watt, which he explained to be, that I should fight him a duel. I had my own opinion what would be right for me to do; but that I might act with more certain propriety, I handed his note to Major William Daniel of Cumberland, as my friend. It was his decided opinion that I could not justify it to my own character, or to the feelings of my friends to stoop to notice Charles Mills—whereupon I handed James Watt a note, stating that "I had consulted a friend, who agreed with me in opinion, that since Chas. Mills had acknowledged himself to have been a messenger from an individual to conceal a felony, he did not occupy a ground which should entitle him to notice from me." This answer then made to C. Mills, is conceived now to be a sufficient one to his publication, in which the public can see nothing but the vile efforts of a deputy criminal—a wretched agent—who is sneaking from a base and unsuccessful attempt to conceal a felony; endeavoring to cast from him the odium justly attached to his character, by exciting the public attention with a slanderous attack upon a character of allowed respectability.—But Mills is mistaken.—His publication may pass current where we are not known; but as soon as we are known, it will be rejected as *base*, and he will be punished with the contempt and abhorrence of all honest men. No, Mills—the public will not believe me to be a liar upon your assertion, when all I have said is attested by the three respectable gentlemen above mentioned; nor will they believe me to be a coward for refusing to debase myself in a duel with you. What—should honest people, who aid in detecting and bringing crimes and felonies to punishment, be under any necessity to fight the friends, the aiders or abettors of the felon?

☞ The public will be pleased to take notice, that notwithstanding my respect for its good opinion, I shall not in future feel myself in duty bound, to answer any publications which may be made by those fellows who are so much injured and offended at the part I acted in destroying the Buckingham Bank, and in bringing to conviction and punishment Thomas Logwood, the president thereof. Indeed, Mr. Primer, the public justice would have been more amply satisfied, if all the officers of that Bank were punished—not passing by even a runner or *messenger*.

DRURY M. ALLEN.

October 6th, 1804.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, obtained for the purpose of authorising the executors to convey the property hereinafter mentioned,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 30th day of November next, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of York, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Andrews, dec. known by the name of

BELFIELD,

Situate about a mile and an half from Williamsburg, and containing about 433 *acres.*

THE very valuable improvements on the Land, consisting of a new two story Brick House, a new Barn, and several outhouses, without mentioning a valuable young Orchard, an excellent Meadow, good enclosures, and its high state of cultivation, conspire to render it a most eligible situation to any person who may be inclined to purchase. At the same time and place will also be sold, the stock of CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—The sale will take place on the premises, at the abovementioned time, when the terms will be made known by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30th, 1804.

Miss ROBBINS,

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public, for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons, that she has removed her SCHOOL to a house nearly opposite to Mr. Copland's, on Shockoe Hill, where she can accommodate half a dozen young Ladies as Boarders.

October 29th, 1804.

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The VIGINIA & N. CAROLINA
Almanack,
For the Year 1805.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

We, yesterday, received a letter from our correspondent at Vienna, of the 22d ult. which relates some of Bonaparte's intrigues at the court, previous to the late revolutionary step of the Austrian Cabinet. "Before," says the letter, "*Senatus Consultus*, making Bonaparte an Emperor of the French, was published at Paris, our court, as well as those of St. Petersburg and Berlin, had been sounded as to what manner they would regard such an act, and couriers were immediately sent by it to Russia and Prussia, to obtain the opinions of these cabinets." We were soon informed by our Ambassador at Berlin, Count Metternich, "that whatever changes were determined on in France, would be approved of in Prussia, being regarded as *mere formalities*, as long as Bonaparte continued at the head of the French Government."

"Before the Court of St. Petersburgh had time to answer our question on this subject, a courier brought to it an account of Bonaparte's invasion of Germany, and murder of the Duke of d'Enghien. The coolness before subsisting between Russia and France was now increased, and a proposal was made by Alexander I. to Francis II. of uniting with Russia, England, Turkey, and Sweden, and attempting to set a limit to Bonaparte's crimes and encroachments. This proposal of Russia was seconded by the English and Swedish Ambassadors there; as both Russia and Prussia were arming, our court ordered three large encampments, being desirous to be prepared to repulse all attacks made upon its independence. During this interval, the French Ambassador, Champigny, received courier upon courier, mostly confidential officers of Bonaparte's guard, some carrying offers of aggrandizement, others threats of invasion, but all intriguing with our Ministers, as well as with our Courtiers, distributing presents to some and great promises to all.

"The proposal of an hereditary Austrian Emperor came from Talleyrand; but our Cabinet desired at the same time, an hereditary Empire over Germany, which the Cabinet of St. Cloud strongly opposed. The Emperor and his family, to get rid of all those troublesome intriguers, and important intrigues, left his Capital for Baden, and every thing seemed to indicate an alliance with Russia, and the formation of a new league against France, when Bonaparte's favorite aid de-camp, General Lauriston, arrived here with a kind of *ultimatum*, which required an immediate answer, and in threatening language declared, "that 300,000 Frenchmen should, before three months, be at our gates, and the King of Prussia be immediately elected a King of the Romans, if our Cabinet hesitated any longer to salute the Corsican an Emperor of the French: offering on the other hand, an augmentation of territory, with Belgrade, and other sorts upon the Turkish frontiers, if we either joined in an alliance with France and Prussia, or only continued neuter."

"Many great and unexpected obstacles had besides been met with in our negociations with Russia and England. Our court was, therefore, on the eve of a war with France, without any alliance with other states, and had no other choice left, but to take the determination it has done; a determination equally dictated by policy and prudence. By it time is at least gained, and if, during the next winter, a general pacification cannot be brought about thro' *mediation of our court, as desired by France*, we will, at least, be better prepared than we are now to act as circumstances may require!

"I cannot conclude without mentioning a common report here of Prussia and France having offered to guarantee to our court the proposed acquisitions on the Turkish frontiers, if, in its turn, would guarantee with France, to Prussia, the acquisition of Hanover and Swedish Pomerania, and, with Prussia, to France, the incorporation of the Batavian Republic. This I can state as certain; that Bonaparte still mediates great changes upon the Continent."

An officer on board the squadron in the Mediterranean, under the command of Lord Nelson, writes as follows:—"For a second time we have been allured to see Bonaparte's ships at Toulon; but for a second time we have been disappointed in our hopes of fraternishing with them. Tired of daily counting their numbers, and seeing their *bold* manœuvres under the protection of their forts, our noble Commander give us orders to sail to the south-east, so far from the shore, that we could not be described from the signal stations of the enemy, leaving however a frigate and a cutter, at a proper distance, to observe their movements. After we had for forty-eight hours lost sight of the French coast, we learned from the signal of the cutter, that the enemy had put to sea, and steering towards our direction, though never more distant from land than four or five leagues, suspecting, no doubt our intent. After the enemy had for three days hardly sailed twelve leagues from Toulon, though the wind was fair, Lord Nelson determined, during the night, to get in their rear, or between them and the shore, and if possible, by cutting off their retreat, force them to fight; but it was in vain. No sooner did they observe our manœuvres, than they set all sail they could for Toulon; and though they received reinforcements which made them two ships of the line stronger than we, they skulked back to their old lurking place." We have since heard, from an American vessel from Marseilles, that the French fleet had 12,000 land troops on board, and were supposed to be destined for an attack on Corfu, in case they could have escaped the vigilance of our squadron!

The entries of goods, and linens in particular, for the ports of America, at Dublin, continue to be very considerable, especially to Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, and our imports from thence are of the most useful and valuable nature, as being the materials of industry, except tobacco, which, however, brings a very large revenue to those countries.

September 14.

The attention of the cabinet of Petersburgh, appears to be most actively directed to the naval and military department. The intelligence brought by the mails leads us to expect, by the next Hamburgh Mail, something of decisive importance.—But there is no foundation for the rumours in circulation last night of Government having received intelligence of the Russians having landed on the northern part Holstein, and of the French having occupied the southern.

We have some reason to believe that the neutral ships in the French and Dutch ports have and cause to apprehend an immediate embargo—for on a sudden a great quantity of them have poured out of those ports. Twenty came out of Dunkirk the day before yesterday, half of which, upon examination, were detained by our cruizers, and sent to Dover and the Downs. In the present state of affairs, it is natural to expect an embargo upon all Russians and Swedes in the French and Dutch ports. It has probably by this time taken place.

September 15.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the Leeward Island merchant fleet under convoy of the Blenheim man of war.

In the Dutch papers it is stated, and the fact is probably correct, that the new title of Emperor of Austria has already been recognized by the court of Berlin. According to the same papers the Imperial mania is not confined to Bonaparte and France. The King of Spain is also to assume the title of Emperor!!—The Emperor of the French, it is also surmised, means to assume the title of King of London.

An article from Frankfort states, that the French troops in Italy are rapidly defiling towards the sea coast. The ostensible cause of these movements are, to strengthen and protect the coast against probable hostile operation; but who the enemy is, from whom sudden incursions is to be apprehended, the foreign intelligence supplies us with no means of discovering.

September 16.

Yesterday Government received information which included a belief that the invasion would be attempted within a fortnight; and yesterday we received letters from three of our blockading squadrons, dated on Thursday, which state that the enemy's preparations were complete, and that the continuance of the flotillas in port was owing to the want of water, in consequence of the neip tides.—At Ostend there remain 7 praams, ship rigged, each mounting from 8 to 24 guns, 24 pounders: 100 schooners, each mounting from 2 to 24 guns; 18 and 24 pounders; and 150 sail of brigs, cutters, and galliots, similarly armed. Notwithstanding this we feel it our duty to state that persons in communication with Government, and possessing its confidence, treat the threats of invasion as a chimera.

Dispatches from Admiral Cornwallis, off Brest, mention a considerable degree of authority to prevail on board the enemy's squadron, whose light vessels are always on the look out to give intimation of any temporary absence of the British cruizers. The French force is, to all appearance, perfectly ready for sea.

A letter from Russia, of the 10th ult. mentions, that a new treaty of alliance between England and Russia was on the tapis, and that the courts of Vienna and Berlin were invited to become parties to it. No intelligence is received on the subject of the pending war between Russia and France.

The Toulon fleet is stated to have made another attempt to put to sea, but was prevented by the appearance of the British squadron.

The firing off Boulogne was renewed on Friday, but to what purpose is not known. Several of the enemy's gun-boats (some accounts say 100, others 20 or 30) were on Thursday outside the harbour.

The Emperor of Russia's ultimatum, it is said, demanded indemnity to the King of Sardinia, the evacuation of the Neapolitan territories, and the deliverance of Hanover, Bonaparte sent his answer to it from Boulogne.

Bonaparte, we are told, is now building 36 ships of the line and 44 frigates; and has formed contracts for 12 more of the former class, and ten of the latter.

Stocks—3 per cent consuls 37 1 4 Omnium 6 3 and 7.

The peace establishment or Russia comprises 700,000 men, and 50,000 military servants. She possesses in millions of taxable male peasants, employed in agriculture, and may increase her force to any extent.

The Swedish army consists of 1,400 regular infantry, 2000 cavalry, 25,000 militia infantry, and 12,000 national cavalry. There are 7,500 sailors in the king's service, and 15,000 more enrolled for the navy; in addition to which 20,000 seamen could be drawn from the fisheries on the coasts of Sweden and Finland.

The Danish army, in Denmark and Holstein, amounts to about 24,000 regular troops, and 12,000 Militia; and in Norway to about 30,000 regulars and Militia. There are 6000 seamen in royal service, and 20,000 more may be at any time assembled from the fisheries. The merchant service employs 18,000 more, in about 800,000 tons of shipping.

Russia has in the Baltic 30 ships of from 60 to 120 guns, and upwards of 700 gallies, gun boats, and other small armed vessels.

Sweden has a navy of 20 ships, carrying from 60 to 74 guns, and nearly 370 gallies.

Denmark has 27 sail of the line, and about 50 floating batteries, gallies, &c.

The military establishment of France some months since, composed 588,000 men.

Our private correspondent at Hamburg, has furnished us with the following communication:—"General Berthier is daily expected in this city from Hanover to demand, under the pretence of a loan, another pecuniary contribution of 1,000,000 marcs banco. The French camp near Lunenburg is to receive considerable reinforcements.

"The King and Queen of Sweden intends to spend the winter at Stralsund. A frigate has been ordered from Stockholm to carry home the Prince Royal. His majesty persists in refusing to acknowledge Bonaparte as Emperor of France. The Swedish journals, when they alluded to him, uniformly style him the *son-disant* Emperor."

Lord Keith sailed yesterday morning in the Monarch to join the squadron off Boulogne. Lord Melville and Captain Hope have accompanied his Lordship, for the purpose, it is supposed, for ascertaining the state of the preparations along the French coast.

Corn-Exchange, Sept. 10.—We had but a very short supply of wheat at market this morning, which had a brisk demand, and prime samples fetched from 2 to 3s. per quarter more than on Friday.—Wheat 42 to 70; fine ditto 74; fine flour 55 to 60.

September 12.

In the animadversions made by the Moniteur upon the conduct of his Swedish majesty, Bonaparte assumes the haughty tone and manner of an overbearing master rebuking his slave. It is not amongst the least of the humiliations to which the continental powers have been reduced, that they have to endure the importance and petulance of such an upstart. His language to the king of Sweden is the language of a man who is only deterred from chastising his adversary by a feeling of utter contempt. We suspect these animadversions to have been written by Bonaparte himself—they have all the spleen and insolence of his style, and evince that perfect contempt which he never fails to betray in all his writings, for the rights and independence of every other nation.—Instead of following the usual mode adopted by other powers, of remonstrating by a formal diplomatic proceeding, he publishes informal essays and comments, dating them from different parts as if they were the expression of the public feeling in that part of Europe.—This shallow artifice, however, deceives nobody—every one knows them to be of Paris manufacture.

In the article to which we have alluded, the usurper sets out with a broad hint at the fate which may befal Sweden, if she dare do any act that may be displeasing to France. He then inveighs against his Swedish majesty, for being so ready to make peace with France, whilst Germany was engaged in a disastrous war. He asks him—"If you are a member of the empire, why did not you succour it with your army? If you are one of the guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, why did you make your peace before the German empire made theirs?" Is it postible Bonaparte did not feel, whilst he was putting these questions, that they applied with more force and propriety to the king of Prussia than to the king of Sweden; the former being able to give what the latter could not, effectual assistance to the empire—the former also having made his peace before the German empire made theirs?

There is nothing approaching to argument in these animadversions. Bonaparte never condescends to reason. In the true jacobin cant, he always sets up a distinction between the king and the people, and endeavors to stimulate the subject against the sovereign, by affecting the highest esteem for the former, and lamenting that their glory and their interests should be so little cultivated and consulted. Bonaparte openly excites the Swedish people to rebellion; but they will be as little affected, we believe by his advice, as their king by his censure. We should suppose that the Swedish ambassador will leave Paris about the same time with the Russian; not merely because these splenetic effusions have been published in the Moniteur, but because Sweden is closely connected with Russia, partakes her policy and has been long impressed with the necessity of opposing the immeasurable ambition and intolerable insolence of the usurper.

A letter from Yarmouth written on Sunday says, "we are informed that the king of Denmark has been desired by Bonaparte to shut up the Husum from the English; and that he has intimated his intention of sending troops in case of a refusal to enforce obedience.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The following calculation will shew the immense addition in point of expence to the consumers of bread, already brought on by the late act of parliament: England contains 9,343,578 inhabitants of all descriptions; to each inhabitant allow one quartern loaf per week. This allowance was found to be accurate by experiments made by many gentlemen in their families during the scarcity in 1799 and 1800

Prior to the passing of the act, the quartern loaf sold at 9d.	
52 quartern loaves, at 9d is 1l. 19s. per annum for each inhabitant.	
9,343,578 at 1l. 19s. each, amounts to	£18,219,976 17
52 quartern loaves, at 1s. per quartern loaf, is 2l. 12s. to each inhabitant.	
9,343,578, at 2l. 12s.	24,293,302 6

Government, we understand, have sent orders for its agents, both in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, to buy up immediately a great quantity of wheat and barley, and to ship it for this country immediately, so that it may arrive before the winter. We have besides heard, that orders from our merchants, on the same account, have been sent to Germany, Russia, Poland and America, within these last four weeks, to the amount of no less than three millions sterling, which is the cause that the exchange on foreign countries have been rather falling.—Upon every part of the continent, the harvest has not, in the memory of man, been more abundant; and grain has in many countries fallen six per cent. from what it was last spring. In France and Brabrant it has fallen 50 per cent. and such is the quantity to be disposed of there, that Bonaparte was forced to permit a free exportation even to Holland, though he is well aware, that the Dutch merchants only purchase grain in France, Brabrant or Flanders, to dispose of it again to the merchants in England. Our own harvest besides, though not so plentiful as last year, is very good. No scarcity in this article is therefore to be apprehended.

Mrs. THORNTON.—The beautiful and sporting Mrs. Thornton is the subject of general conversation.—Every one seems to regret that she did not win the race; and exclaim that the "age of chivalry is gone." Seven cities claimed the honor of being each the birth place of Homer. A similar celebrity awaits Mrs. T. Some say she is English, some Welch, and some French. We are assured, however, that she is a native of Ireland. Her defeat is not likely to damp her spirit, as it is universally allowed that the horse and not the jockey was to blame. No less than three matches have been spoken of in which this lady is to ride. We understand, however, that none of them is likely to take place; but that a new match will grow out of the last, no one doubts, as col. Thornton is in high spirits, and full of confidence in his fair jockey.

PLYMOUTH, August 21.

Early this morning came in the Nautilus, 18 guns, captain Aldham, from a cruize off the coast of Spain, with a fine retaken Jamaica ship, laden with coffee, cotton, indigo, cochineal, sugar and rum, called the William Heathcote, of Liverpool, valued at 80,000l. one of the last Jamaica convoy, captured off Cork, on the first of August, by the General Angereau French privateer of 20 guns and 160 men, belonging to Bordeaux, and recaptured the 9th inst. off Bayonne, by the Nautilus, the Indefatigable 44 guns, captain G. Moore, in sight. The Gen. Angereau escaped by superior sailing.

The engagement between the General Angereau, of 20 guns and 160 men, and the William Heathcote, of 12 guns and 40 men, was very bloody while the conflict lasted, and reflects great credit on her captain, officers, crew and passengers, as the Frenchman ran her plump on board, and having poured in a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry, boarded, with the lieutenant and 86 men.—Before she surrendered, the captain of the William Heathcote, and a passenger, and the owner's son, were mortally wounded, and a passenger and 17 men killed and wounded.

The captain's son, a fine youth of 13 years old, having been very active in her defence, was brutally cut down, mangled and killed after she had struck, by three Spanish seamen, part of the privateer's crew, and in sight of his dying father inhumanly thrown overboard; fortunately the Nautilus fell in with and recaptured the William Heathcote within three hours sail of Bayonne: there arrived in her a passenger and four seamen, so badly wounded that they could not be removed to the privateer, and will be sent to the Royal Hospital for cure. Capt. Aldham took the William Heathcote into St. Andero to refit her, as she was much shattered in her sails and rigging; but the British consul, as privateers of France very little respect neutral ports, advised captain Aldham to sail, for fear some of the French privateers on the Spanish coast hearing of the value of the recapture might probably attempt in the night to cut her out; also that there were 3 large privateers on the coast of Spain looking out for the Nautilus; on which he sailed for this port, after captain Aldham had cruised two days to endeavor to meet with these boasting heroes, but was unsuccessful. Three thousand French prisoners are daily expected from Jamaica, and prison ships are fitting up in Hamoaze for that purpose.

VIENNA, August 25.

It is now determined upon, that our court, during the present war between England and France, will continue the strictest neutrality. The differences between certain powers cause, notwithstanding, many deliberations in our cabinet, conferences with our ministers, and Couriers to be dispatched very often to Paris, London and Petersburgh.

BERLIN, September 1.

Our court has already received official information concerning the new hereditary imperial dignity in the house of Austria.

COPENHAGEN, August 17.

According to report, the Russian squadron, which is to cruize for some time in the German Sea, will afterwards pass the winter here.

Hitherto no Russian ships have passed the Sound; but it is certain that three ships of the line, two frigates and one cutter, will sail very soon for the German Sea. Never have we seen here Russian ships better equipped and manned.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

At the jeweller's, Bienne, in the street St. Honore, are seen in the sceptre, the hand of justice, the crown, the golden spurs, and the laurel chaplet, which are to be used at the emperor's coronation. The last is entirely new, of gold and beautiful workmanship. The other pieces have formerly been used at the coronation of Charlemagne.—The sceptre, remarkable for its antiquity, is near five feet long; over it is a globe, and a likeness of Charlemagne.

The chief town of the department of La Vendee, Roche sur Yon, has obtained the emperor's permission to be called in future the town of Napoleon.

As preparations are now made in the church of Notre Dame, which indicates that some great ceremony will be performed there, little doubt remains that the emperor's coronation will take place in that church, and not at Rheims.

The English colonel, Crauford, who was dangerously wounded in Franconia, during the last war, and from the effect of which wound he has now been perfectly cured at Pareges, has settled an annual rent of one thousand livres on the poor of that place.

The camps on our coast present a beautiful prospect.—They look like towns, and have streets which bear the names of French heroes, with statues, &c. One can write with the same certainty to a soldier in camp as if he was quartered in a city; as for example—"To Mons. ———, a soldier in the Joubert street, No. 20, by the bridge of Napoleon;" or "To Monsier ———, corporal, in the street Kleber, on the corner of the street Desaix;" you may be sure the letters arrive as they are directed. Several coffee houses and billiard rooms are open night and day, and in every camp are one, two or three theatres, open every night. Each regiment has its garden, where vegetables are cultivated to perfection; and in the neighborhood of each camp are public gardens, under the name of Trivoli, Frescati, &c where parties meet and walk every evening, are served with ice, &c. hear concerts, and see fire works. In the camp of gen. Oudinot, near Osteud, two pyramids, in honor of the emperor, are erected; and in a garden adjoining, is an artificial mountain, called the mountain of St. Gothard. Hardly an evening passes that there are not either private balls given, or public balls announced. *Vive la joy!* is more than ever the order of the day.

August 10.

The Portuguese Negociator and Ambassador, the Marquis de Lima, is daily expected; and immediately after his arrival, the commercial treaty, which Field Marshal Lasnes has been negociating, will be finally concluded and signed. It is said, that in one of the articles, we obtain permission to import, duty free, the production of our silk and cloth manufactories, not only to the portuguese ports in Europe, but to those in the Brazils, and in the other Portugnese colonies. It is added, that that this commercial treaty will immediately be followed by an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of the French, the King of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal.

CORONATION PREPARATIONS.

Though the Emperor is absent, the preparations for his coronation continue without interruption.—This memorable æra will be celebrated by the most brilliant fete ever seen in France. We are assured, that the Senate intends to give a fete, which will cost upwards of two millions (82,000l.) in the palace of Luxemburgh. The city of Paris will, besides, as in the times of the coronation of former Kings, give an entertainment in the Hotel de Ville, never before surpassed in splendor. The Legislative Body, Tribunate, Council of State, Prefect and Department of the Seine, the Mayors of the Twelve Municipalities, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, and the Ministers of different officers, all intend to give grand festivities on that day; so much so, that every person of the capital, ever so great or so low, may gratuitously enjoy the treats and festivities. The Empress has already ordered five hundred tables to be laid out in the Thuillery Gardens, and in the Elysian Fields, each large enough for fifty guests, all to be served at her expence, with the choicest dishes, and finest wines. Should the weather be unfavourable, these tables will be covered as in tents.

Fireworks are preparing, for which the Emperor has given 600,000 livres (25,000l.) from his private purse; and, upon each bridge, an house tun with wine will be placed, and every one passing by will drink, as much as he pleases; on every square will be an orchestra, where the public will dance, and eat and drink at the Emperor's expence. From his Majesty's private purse, six millions (250,000l.) are already delivered to the Mint, where gold and silver Coronation Medals are striking, of which 1,500,000 livres (75,000l.) distributed at Paris, and the remainder in the capital city of each department, prisoners of every description will be restored to their liberty, and a new amnesty published, including all emigrated persons, with the exception of the Bourbons, and persons related to them. Each officer will be advanced one step, and each soldier receive from the Emperor's private purse one decade's (ten days) pay. It is expected that an emulation will take place in every city, town, or even village, all over France, which shall be foremost to shew its greatest attachment to our beloved Sovereign. As these feasts and festivities will continue for several days, all the theatres of the French empire will remain open *gratis* for the public from the 9th to the 19th of next November.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

Captain Porteus, of the British Packet, informs us that the frigate Revolutionaire, Holman, had sailed from England for the purpose of convoying the India fleet to a certain latitude, and then to proceed to America with captain Beresford on board, who has been appointed by the English government to supercede Captain Brailly in the command of the Cambrian, one of the frigates now cruizing off Sandy Hook.

The Grand Jury of Bergen county, in the state of N. Jersey, have found a bill of indictment for Murder against Aaron Burr, for killing General Hamilton, in July, in said county.

WASHINGTON, November 2.

Extract of a letter from Commodore PREBLE to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th June, 1804, on board the United States Frigate Constitution off Tripoli.

"Yesterday I anchored off the harbour and sent Mr. O'Brien on shore under a flag of Truce to endeavour to ransom our unfortunate countrymen, and if the Bashaw should desire it, to establish peace. Mr. O'Brien did not succeed in his mission, he landed at noon and returned on board at 1-2 past 2 o'clock P. M. You will see by his instructions how far he was authorised to go for the ransom. I presume if the terms had been accepted that our government would have been satisfied, but they were refused, and we have no alternative but to oblige him to accept them or others more favorable for us.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 5th July, 1804, on board the Constitution, Messina Harbour.

We have taken on board here 700 bomb shells, and powder in proportion, and bomb vessels being ready, we sail to-morrow morning. I hope my next letter will announce to you our success against Tripoli, the restoration of our unfortunate countrymen to the sweets of liberty, and our country an honorable peace.

Extract of a letter dated TUNIS, July 10.

"At length Naples has felt a spasm of energy; and its squadron for the first time made a visit to this port; but we cannot imagine the reasons which prevented the admiral's making himself master of the whole naval force of this regency. On the 26th ultimo, one ship of the line, and three frigates, entered the road of the Gouletta, shewing English colours; (most of the corsairs were ready for sea, and anchored at a considerable distance from the batteries) a frigate laid along side of Tunisian frigate, and commenced the attack by a general discharge of musketry, shewing at the same time the Neapolitan flag; some of the Tunisians on board the frigate instantly cut her cables, while others endeavoured to make their escape by swimming to the shore: the Tunisian frigate, drifted under the forts, receiving without any resistance, the full force of the enemy's great guns.—She was completely equipped and ready for sea; nine of her crew were killed, about twenty wounded; and an equal number of prisoners made, which were taken up by the boats of the Neapolitans.—She is considerably damaged in her hull, has two shot between wind and water, and her foremast, somewhat injured. There were no soldiers in the forts, except a few Moors who were not sufficient to man half a dozen guns; they notwithstanding kept up a tolerable brisk fire for nearly two hours after the Neapolitans had ceased; and until they stood out of the Roadsted—no damage was done to any of the other corsairs, and not one captured, except a small Galiota off Porto Farina."

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For Eliz. Innes.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—law.D.&J.2am.af.tf.)

MINTON COLLINS,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has lately received a very considerable quantity of

Red Clover, and Timothy Seed,

From Philadelphia, which are warranted to be fresh and good.

M. Collins expects a very extensive assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

In the first vessel from the city of London.

Richmond, November 5th, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s cash.
Wheat,	8s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	49s6 do.
Fine do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	36s do
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.

PRICES CURRENT.—Tobacco,—Virginia, 3d 1-4 to 6d 1-2; Carolina, Georgia, (stemed) 3d 1-4 to 5d; Maryland, brown, coloury, kitefoot 5d to 11d per lb. Very bare stock here, the demand regular, the limited prices steady; supplies daily expected.

Wheat 8s9 to 9s8 per 70lb. Flour, superfine, 37s to 40s per bbl.—dull sale.

Rice, home use, 27s to 30s per cwt. in demand.

Ashes, pot 1st, 38s to 41s—pear, 41s to 42s—dull sale, and likely to decline in price.

Flaxseed 7s6 to 8s6 W. B. steady.

Bees Wax 12 to 13l cwt. do.

Deer Skins 1s9 to 2s6 lb. scarce.

Pig Iron 6l to 7l 1200lb.

Indigo, Carolina, 4s6 to 7s6 lb. scarce and in demand.

Turpentine 13s to 15s cwt. heavy sale.

Tar 21s to 23s bbl. steady.

Rosin 13s to 14s cwt. do.

Pitch 9s6 to 11s heavy sale.

Staves, white oak, pipe 18l to 24l; hhd. 12l to 18l; bbl. 6l to 12l; red oak, hhd. 5l 10s to 7l 10s per 1200.

Oak logs 5s3 to 2s6 cubic ft. plank 4d 3-4 to 5d, 2 in. th. dull sale.

Cotton, sea island, ordinary 1s6 to 1s10, good 1s10 to 2s, fine 2s 2s4. Upland, bow'd 14d to 16d. New Orleans 16d to 17d lb. advance Good upland very scarce and likely to improve. New Orleans do.

Sugar, Muscovado, brown 39s to 40s, good 48s to 50s, fine 51s to 52s. Clayed, Tetes and Terres 60s to 63s—powders 67s to 76s. Havanna brown 42s to 50s white 60s to 66s—yellow 52s to 58s. The demands for sugars of all kinds rather dull.

Coffee, ordinary, 130s to 136s—good 141s to 145s—fine 146s to 150s cwt. Considerable supplies have lately arrived, and the demand very limited, prices have given way a little.

Cocoa, West India, red 104s to 107s, scarce but not in demand. Carracca, none.

Ginger, W. India, white 160s to 170s. Black 30s to 35s, scarce and in demand.

Pimento 9d to 10d—steady.

The following memorial has been addressed by the Ursuline Nuns of the City of New-Orleans, to the President of the United States.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America.

SIR,

"Emboldened by the favourable mention you have been pleased to make of their Order, the Nuns of Ursula at New-Orleans, take the liberty of addressing you on a subject highly interesting to their institution. They believe that without any direct application, the treaty of cession and the sense of justice which marks the character of the United States, would have secured to them the property they now possess; but considering it a sacred deposit, they would fail in a duty they deem essential, were they to omit requesting that it may be formally confirmed to them and their successors, and that you may be pleased to communicate this request to the Congress of the United States in such a manner as you may deem proper.

"Our request is dictated by no wish of personal gratification or private aggrandisement. Secluded from the world, its luxuries and vanities, wealth and the enjoyments it brings would to them have no attraction:—devoted to religious duties, temporal advantages are not the objects of their pursuits; but bound by a solemn obligation to employ their revenue in charitable uses, and their time in the education of youth, they cannot but be anxious to know that the property which is to enable them to fulfil their duties will be secured to them. It is not, therefore, their own cause, but that of the public which they plead. It is the cause of the orphan, of the helpless child of want, of the many who may be snatched from the paths of vice and infamy under their guidance, and be trained up in the habits of virtue and religion to be happy and useful; of society which will be relieved from the burthen of the indignant and the depredations of vice; of their country itself, which cannot but acquire honor in fostering and protecting such beneficent purposes.

"These considerations they know, sir, will have weight with you. They anticipate your support, because they deserve it; and they conclude with her ardent wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the country whose affairs you direct.

"We have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir, your most obedient servants."

New-Orleans, June 1804.

To the Sœur Therese de St Xavier Farjon Superior, and the Nuns of St. Ursula, at New-Orleans.

"I have received, holy sisters, the letter you have written me, wherein you express anxiety for the property vested in your institution by the former governments of Louisiana. The principles of the Constitution and Government of the United States are a sure guarrantee to you that it will be preserved to you sacred and inviolate, and that your institution will be permitted to govern itself according to its own voluntary rules without interference from the civil authority. Whatever diversity of shade may appear in the religious opinions of our fellow-citizens, the charitable objects of your institution can not be indifferent to any, and its furtherance of the wholesome purposes of society, by training up its younger members in the way they should go, cannot fail to ensure it the patronage of the government it is under; be assured it will meet all the protection which my office can give it.

"I salute you, holy sisters, with freedom and respect. (Signed) TH's. JEFFERSON."

Governor Claiborne has addressed the following circular letter to the several civil commandants.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.

SIR,

On the 1st of October, the act of congress, "erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," will be in force; but I deem it proper to inform you, that your powers as civil commandants will not at that time cease. You will therefore exercise the authority with which by law you are now invested, until some provision upon the subject shall be made by the legislative body, to be created by the act aforesaid, and of which you will be duly notified. It is expected, that as therefore, you will communicate to the governor all occurrence of importance in your district, and in case of difficulty, consult his opinion, and await his advice.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the zeal and fidelity with which you have discharged the duties of your office, and to request that with the same motive of regard for the public good which have hitherto guided your conduct, you will continue to administer justice in mercy, and to maintain that harmony, security, and good order, so essential to the happiness of our fellow citizens.

Accept assurances of my respect and esteem.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

AGAMENTICUS.....*No.* 3.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CUTLER,

Another dictum in the creed of the professors of *Democracy*, predicated upon that stated in the last number, and which has obtained amongst them implicit belief, is, that our government is a democracy, in which the will of the majority is supreme; and, that as the present agents of power came in by virtue of the voice of that sovereign majority, we ought peaceably and quietly, without a murmur, to submit to the decrees and administrations of this political omnipotence.

There are several species included under the general term ruling majority; and there is a real difference as well as a distinction, meant, made, and understood by that same constitutional scroll, to which these fervent disciples pretend to apply for aid, in support of those same doctrinal tenets, by which they would uphold the measures and doings of their chief and his coadjutors, & impose implicit submission on the querulous minority.—This distinction ought duly to be appreciated, before we admit the dictum to be in all its parts, true and equivocal. *There is a majority of wisdom, virtue and talents—A majority of numbers, who can lift up their hands to carry in their votes in popular elections—And there is a majority of wealth and property.* It is not a majority of any one of these several kinds exclusively which is intended by the constitution, as that sovereignty, to whose edicts and injunctions the minority ought to bow and pay homage, as good and faithful subjects.

Would the advocates of democracy contend, that a majority of numbers, or a majority of wealth and property, should constitute that sovereignty, which they wish should be supreme, and form the touchtone of liberty, by which they would try the political virtue and sincerity of the nation? In either case, alas, they would experience a despotism, more oppressive, and terrible in its effects, than any system which has been employed in antient or modern times, than even the heavy yoke of Asiatic tyranny, or the ponderous chains of feudal oppression.

Would they live under a government operated solely and exclusively by virtue, talents and wisdom? Where none but the wise and virtuous were periodically appointed by the majority of the wise and virtuous citizens to rule and govern the rest? Such a government would undoubtedly be equal, just, and perfect. Such a government might indeed exist in the organization of other natures; but not in our own. But where is it to be found? Not on this globe; not within the hemisphere of mortals.

Let us then attend to our own circumstances and condition: Let us be moderate and patient in our calculations, and expect from man nothing which is above human nature, nothing which is not within the reach of his talents and virtue.

The true end and design of civil government is to protect life, property, talents and virtue. That these may have their full portion of civil liberty is in the language of a great statesman, the prime objects of association under the social compact; such a government, after the order of human nature, is the most pure and perfect of any under heaven—a government which touches but relieves all the grating points of contacts; where the flexile poor feel not the distended fibres of the rich, ready to shove them from their sphere, where talents and virtue preside and direct the movements of the whole. This was undoubtedly the pleasing system, which the wise and human framers of our constitution wished to establish; and which they hoped would be supported and cherished; they thought in their integrity to make or preserve what man ought to be; not what he is.

We are not all equally wise, equally honest, equally capable; we have not, therefore, under an elective system, all an equal right to rule, reign, and govern others. Neither are we all equally honest, equally wise, and equally capable of discriminating the abilities, virtues and talents of those, who may be chosen to govern us. We are liable to be deceived in our own private interests, by our own personal prejudices and feelings; we are always the sport of imposition and fraud from others, alike in public or private concerns and transactions. There is not an individual, who in bartering with his neighbor, does not feel a suspicion that he may be cheated, frauded and deceived; and shall we be less fearful, apprehensive and circumspect in our public transactions? Can we be more confident of honesty, where the consideration is for thousands, than where it is merely for a few dollars or cents? Can we in fact hope that the man who is to gain a nation or a public patrimony for life, and for his posterity, will always be like a WASHINGTON or an ADAMS, in their election to the supremacy; that they will voluntarily withdraw, or silently obey the sovereign will of the people; or that they will at all times be obedient to that same sovereignty, and never, like a BONAPARTE, where he has the reins of government in his hands, clinch them so fast, that the same uncontrolable power of the whole can never wrest them from their hands? The history of human nature teaches us the contrary; and we shall not reason wisely if we presume that the present generation is altogether more wise and more virtuous, than the former; or that they are not subject to the like feelings and passions of their predecessors.

Antiquity has known governments which bore the appellation of *Republics*, among whom it was established as a maxim, that the majority of the people ought to rule and govern. Is it necessary now to enquire, what was their fate? Is it necessary to go over again, the volumes of Greek and Roman story, or to iterate and reiterate the history of more modern commonwealths? The volume of ages has already been collated and rausacked, in order to gather testimony relative to the cause of the downfall of nations; and the sum and substance of the whole learned and conned, in the mouth of every shool-boy, who has made one step beyond the threshold of his rudiments, is, that human nature is the same now as in former times: the same composition of good and bad propensities operated upon, and kept in motion by the same stimulating motives, and that the consequences of those, however differenily modified, have always been similar.

Whatever pride then we may feel in our present preeminence, as a nation, we ought not to presume ourselves secure against all contingencies, nor to calculate upon our present national felicity, as far removed from the possibility of future difficulties and ruin.

The consequences of measures, when adopted, are but obscurely discerned by the most sapient politicians in all their remote relations; and the expedients resorted to and found convenient for the moment, are by no means certain to insure lasting tranquility. The policy productive of the greatest immediate national good, is not always the best and most durable, nor is he deserving the character of the ablest statesman, who, by exhausting the resources of the country, and drawing on the treasury, even to its last cent, can answer present exigencies without any reference to future necessities, any more, than that man could be thought a very wise and prudent economist, who one year should expend his whole property, both principle and interest, in order to obtain the reputation of affluence without any calculation on the means of subsistence afterwards.

The truth and substance of the whole is, that the great body of the people are little able, and still less disposed, duly to appreciate the conduct and measures of their rulers, and to weigh well before they adjudge the propriety of public transactions: They cannot wait the slow and regular, but sure advances of a cautious, but prudent administration, who in the conduct of national affairs, never extends the end beyond the means; but warily calculates a due proportion between both. They are more easily dazzled, and more ready to extol the exertion of energies, which overleaping the bounds of ordinary policy, aims at something splendid and astonishing.

Hence it behoves those in power, if they wish to be the idols of popular adoration, to burst the restraints of calculation, to cast aside the shackles of political prudence, which the experience of nations and the wisdom of ages, has demonstrated, as the only sure path-way of ascent to national glory and pre-eminence; and bold, yet temararious endeavors, concentrate the energies of the commonwealth, in order to render theirs a golden period, a luminous æra in the annals of the nation. Not such was the policy of the more virtuous age of *Rome*, when the largesses and charity of a private individual, in the time of a general famine was adjudged worthy of capital punishment, as endeavoring to relieve the people, and attain by other means than the heroic actions, an undue ascendancy: and it was not till the spoils of conquered nations, and confiscation of individual and public property, had put into the power of the victorious general or aspiring demagogue, the means of corrupting the citizens and relatives, and of making them subservient to their ambitious views, by other authority than that of the majesty of the senate, that the virtuous magnanimity of a Roman was known, but in the name.

When therefore we discern rulers or private citizens, availing themselves of every advantage in their power to assure themselves in the admiration and adulation of the people, endeavoring by every popular measure, and thro' every secret avenue to seduce and cajole the nation; at one time by plausible and spurious expedients, sometimes by abolishing and sometimes by changing the system of taxation, and holding forth visionary schemes of national aggrandizement; and sometimes by fascinating addresses or seductive manners; and when we see the people eager to follow and admire such appearances of patriotism, and are ready, without understanding the real consequences of such transactions, to pay implicit homage, we have but too much reason to fear that the vitals of the commonwealth are not altogether sound, that the nation is ready to imbibe every species of corruption, and that the deleterious principles of dissolution, has taken permanent and fatal root in the body politic. When also we see the people anxious to grasp every thing, avaricious of that power, which has been by the constitution vested in the executive and judicial departments; and the executive equally ready and willing to concede and yield to the all craving and grasping views of the popular hydra; there can remain scarce a doubt, that the nature of the government is shaken; that the body-politic is indeed infected and poisoned with a mania more dreadful in its effects than the hydrophobia; that a fatal rumor is continually gangrening and festering, which however it may be temporarily relieved by casual and partial amputations, yet, cancer like, will never cease préying upon the blood and fibre, till it has finally fixed its mortal and deadly fangs at the centre of animation, and parallized the whole system.

Whether these observations are any way applicable or coincident with the situation and affairs of the United States, is a question of serious import to every citizen.—Our concern at least is to be duly apprized of the evils and contingencies to which a government constituted like ours, is subject; that we may thereby conduct ourselves in such a manner, as according to the best human prudence will be most likely to secure us against them. We are now on the eve of a fourth executive administration under the operation of the federal government, to which Washington, Adams and Jefferson, have been successively elected. A brief retrospect of the affairs of the nation, under the present and former administrations, may not be improper, nor unseasonable, before we organize the government for the four ensuing years.

AGAMENTICUS.

M. Jerome Bonaparte and his fair spouse have at length taken their departure for France. The mode they adopted to lull curiosity, and obtain a sufficient start before the news could reach any English vessel on the coast, reflects some credit on the ingenuity of the inventor, and if Jerome be the man, gives him a small title to the station of imperial high admiral of the French navy. It appears that since his return from the eastward he had fitted up in a very handsome stile the elegant seat of Mrs. Dulany, about 2 miles from the city, which, it was given out, he meant to make his permanent residence, at least during the war between Great-Britain and France. His absence from the streets or parties in the city for two or three days at a time, of course no longer excited suspicion. Matters being thus arranged, he attended the Theatre on Thursday night last with his lady, and when the play was over they repaired on board a packet at one of the wharves, which had been engaged for the purpose, and proceeded down to North Point, where, with one or two of her relations, who accompany them to France, they were put on board the fast sailing sch'r Cordelia, capt. Towers, which had been fitted up and ballasted for the purpose On Sunday it began to be whispered about, that Jerome was off; but there seemed so much of a *quiz* in the tale, that no one out of the secret believed it till it could be no longer doubted. *(Balt. Federal Gazette.)*

FOR RENT,

AND possession given the first day of December next, a brick TENEMENT, near the Market-House.—Enquire of NINIAN WISE.

Nov. 5, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a Negro Woman named AGGY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, likely, speaks remarkably quick, formerly the property of Wm. S. Sclater of York county. She had on when she went away, a blue jacket, a green petticoat, and an old red cloak. Perhaps she may have changed her dress.

She has a small mark on the back of her neck. Whoever will deliver the said Negro Woman to me, or secure her in jail so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward. BENJ'N. WOLFE.

Richmond, November 6th, 1804. tf

SUWARROW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, *a handsome assortment of*

CALF, SEAL, and
CORDOVAN, MOROCCO LEGS.

At the subscriber's Suwarrow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York.

[ep2m] JOHN GRAINGER.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff.*

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants.*

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyances, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

8w

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 29.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court; on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Valuable Lands.

For sale, in the county of King William, on Thursday the 29th of November, to the highest bidder, at Frazer's Ferry,

TWO tracts of LAND, belonging to the estate of Wm. Brooke, dec. and lying immediately on Mattapony river; one of them containing upwards of 700 acres of high land, and about 100 acres of valuable wild oat marsh; abounding with a variety of wild fowl in their seasons. This tract lies about two and a half miles from Frazer's ferry, seven from King William court-house, and within five of King and Queen court-house. The buildings on this land are a new barn and stable, with other houses fit for the accommodation of an overseer and negroes.

The other tract contains about 275 acres of high land; and has on it a very handsome two story brick house, 60 by 26 feet, with three rooms and an airy passage below, and four rooms and a passage above, with some out houses, situated on a high eminence, affording a delightful view of the river and adjacent country; these houses are somewhat out of repair, but for a small sum may be rendered very comfortable. This last mentioned situation is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant in the lower country. These tracts adjoin each other in a very convenient manner, and would make a profitable farm under the direction of an attentive farmer. A further description of these lands is deemed unnecessary, as those who are inclined to purchase will undoubtedly view them. The conditions of sale will be one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other four fifths in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. A bond and such other security as the executor may deem necessary, will be required. These lands may be divided to suit purchasers, and possession had on the first of January, 1805.

RICHARD BROOKE.

November 3. 4w.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, Nov. 1st, 1804.

A.—JOHN C. AYERS, Lewis Arnis ead, Ralph Allen, Christopher Anthony.

B.—Thomas Bowles, George Banks, Samuel F. Braddock, 2; Thomas Baker, Susanna Blunt, John Beal, William Breeden, Samuel Bryan, Stephen Brand, Messrs. Travis Harris, Reuben Butler & Tho. Edmunds.

C.—David Clopton, Dr. Wm. Coe, Walter Chisholm; Mr. L. Cary, Samel Carman, Wm. Callis, Adam Craig, Wm. Collier, Charles Chilton, John Clark, Mr. Claie, Mr. John Carter.

D.—William Dunn, Tho. Diddep, 2; Robert Dunlap, Wm. Doole, John Dulboyce, James Dean, Nelson Davis.

F.—John Fox, William Fuqua.

G.—The hon. Philip Grymes, 4; Samuel S. Goodson, Roger Gregory, 2; William Giles, Jr. William Goosley, Mr. C. Gadsden, Alexander George, James Gignilliat, William Granger, 2; William Graham.

H.—George W. Hill, Frank Henderson, Harry Heth, 3; Edward Hulett, William Hawes, John H. Iman, Mr. Henderson, John Harlan, Daniel Hawes, John Harding.

I.—Isaiah Isaacs, Isaac Jacobs, Abraham H. Jacobs, 2; hon. Joseph Jones, John Jones, Roger Jones.

K.—Thomas Kesee.

L.—Spotswood Lipscomb, John Lungstraws, Samuel Leech, John Carter Littlepage, 3; Master John Linch, James Littlepage.

M.—James C. Moorman, Fanny M'Intosh, Thomas Maule, John S. Moore, Dr. Robert Miller, William Mills, Wm. Morris, Sen. Samuel M'Craw, Mrs. M'Donald, Peter F. Marble, James M'Bride, capt. William Mitchell.

N.—Mrs. Isabella Nisbet, Asiel Noble, George Newton.

O.—Thomas Oliver.

P.—Thomas Pinckney, James Pelot, Wm. Byrd Page, Peter Puryear, 3; Wm. Parker, Mrs. Page, Walter Potter, Sally Price, Thomas Payne, Wm. Priestman, Rob't. Paul, John S. Pendleton, William Pusey.

Q.—Miss Quarrier, Francis W. Quarles.

R.—Abner Robinson, John F. Robertson, Alexander Roe, Miss Robbins.

S.—Mrs. Lucy Sydnor, George N. Skipwith, John Smith, William Strode, Andrew Sweeny, Sterling Smith, Ann Stark, James Shields, colonel John Syme, John S. Stubbs, James Shepherd, 2; Enoch Sullivan, Miles Selman, 2; Thomas Sully, Richard Savage, Richard Spellman, Mr. Strass.

T.—Robert Todd, Mallory Todd, Joel Tucker, George and James Taylor, Edward Teagle, John Taylor, 4; Jas. Tornan, Richard Terrell, Benajah Thomas.

U.—Thomas Underwood, 2.

W.—John Waller, Joseph Wingfield, David Wade, Charles Winegardner, Miss Maria H. Woodward, Dr. William Wardlaw, 2; Clement White.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 16th inst.

A half acre LOT,

KNOWN in the plan of the city by number 346—adjoining Shocke Warehouse, and immediately in the direction through which the Locks will pass in communicating the water in the Basin with tide water. The situation is peculiarly favorable for mill seats, and there is on the premises a stable, used at present by the owner of the Petersburg stage, on rents.

Terms of payment, sixty days credit, the purchaser giving an approved negociable note.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1804. tds.

MYER MARKS,
OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,
HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

FULL-BRED HORSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upto the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804 (tNov.13.)

The Subscriber has opened a
Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a farther security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe.—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

TICKETS
IN THE
Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804 tds.

WILLIAM M'CAY,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,
MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared; the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x.*
with the will annexed of
GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 29, 1804. 1m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to extend the western boundary of the city of Richmond to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it intersects a line to be extended a west course from the back line of the lots and tenements which were laid off by William Du-Val, (part of his land called Coutts's) thence running on the said line an east course to the eastern branch of Shocke creek, thence down the said branch (as the same may be straitened by the owners thereof) to Shocke creek, thence down the same to the city line—including all the lands within the said boundary.

October 30.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Krens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A
LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the* 10*th day,*		500
1	15*th,*		500
1	20*th,*		500
1	25*th,*		500
1	30*th,*		500
1	35*th,*		500
1	40*th,*		1000
1	45*th,*		1000
1	50*th,*		1000
1	55*th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No 16, *Bud-street,*
} *Contrs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lorana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804. till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No. 63. on which the warehouse is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Struther.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 1st day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby,
Geo. Greenhow,
} *Trustees.*

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered that the said Stockholders pay on the sixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexdria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria. October 18. saw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18*th,* 1804. tN20

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,
For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VIRGINIA CONVENTION,
ON THE ADOPTION OF THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It, will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.